

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14TH, 1892.

NUMBER 24

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1359.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4 p. m. Praça General Osório No. 62. Rua R. Marquez de Abantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 142, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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and

In the Matter of the Central Sugar
Factories of Brazil, Limited.

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issued by the above named Company and all other Creditors
of the above named Company are required on or before the
2nd day of August 1892 to send their names and addresses
and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names
and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Mr. Alan Lam-
bert at 16 St. Helen's Place in the City of London the
official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by
notice in writing from the said official Liquidator are by their
solicitors to come in and prove their said debts at the
Chambers of Mr. Justice North situate at the Royal Courts
of Justice, Strand, London, at such time as shall be specified
in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded
from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts
are proved. Tuesday the 9th day of August, 1892, at 12
o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for
hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated this 12th day of May 1892.

E. W. WALKER,
Chief Clerk.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14th, 1892.

If the news from Mato Grosso is correct in regard to the abandonment of Fort Coimbra and the collapse of the revolution in that state, then our forecast of the result has proved true. It has been our opinion from the beginning that the people of Mato Grosso could not maintain their political independence. The state lies in the interior of a great continent, and is approached only by way of the La Plata and Paraguay rivers, which require from two to three weeks of difficult navigation. The population is small and extremely poor, there are no industries of consequence, agriculture is undeveloped, and the wants of the people are few and primitive in character. Such a country might exist in an unorganized state, just as its aboriginal inhabitants have always existed, but the moment they adopt a political organization and attempt to figure among the nations of the world, a revenue will be required which the people of that state cannot possibly supply. Mato Grosso has never yet been self-supporting, and she never will until some industry is developed which will attract population and produce, directly and indirectly, ten times the revenue which is now collected in that state. If the national government had remembered this and had been content to wait awhile—even a very short while—it would have seen the revolution disappear through its own inherent weakness and poverty, and it would then have had no heavy expenses to account for. More than that, we should have continued to see the old *Soldados* dragging at their anchor chains in this port, and the country would have been spared the pain of the recent terrible catastrophe on the Uruguayan coast. The Fabian policy is sometimes the wiser one to adopt, even in instances where all the interests of national life and union are concerned, and this in our opinion was one of them. Even should the news prove incorrect, it can be nothing worse than a reasonable forecast of what we have every reason to expect. Sooner or later, the collapse must come. As for the reports of sanguinary conflicts, they should be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. Reports which concern themselves only with the enormous losses of the enemy, and which convey the impression that total annihilation is only a question of time, can not be considered accurate. When we hear the truth, we will probably be surprised at the insignificance of the events which have lately been painted in such sanguinary colors.

The difficulties continually arising between the police and civil authorities on the one side, and the military element on the other, are a standing menace to good order and efficient government. In view of the fact that a large garrison of regular troops is maintained in this capital, that almost the entire naval force of the country is stationed in this port, and that to these forces is now being added a large force of national guards, all invested with special privileges and enjoying immunities from arrest under civil process, the situation must be considered dangerous to the maintenance of good order and civil authority. One of the many mistakes of the monarchy was that of granting exceptional privileges and immunities to military men, no matter whether on duty, or not. Under this system a military officer can exercise the authority of a police official, but cannot be arrested himself except by a military officer of his own rank. The civilian therefore becomes wholly

subject to the military class, and that without even the common protection of the civil courts. Such a system is not only iniquitous, but it is simply monstrous. No people with a spark of independence would ever submit to such a system for a moment. When the republic was declared, it was natural to expect that all these unjust distinctions and privileges would be swept away, but as the revolution was made by the military and the republic was created by them not one of their special privileges has been given up. On the contrary, the military has forced its influence upon every branch of the government, it has increased its garrison at the national capital, it has extended its privileges, and it has even permitted the national guard to share in its immunities. A few days ago a national guard officer publicly insulted and defied a police official, and could be restrained only through the intervention of his own military superiors. The system is radically wrong, and is full of danger. There is not a particle of reason why ten thousand men in this city should be exempt from the control of the civil law and its officials. Neither by education, nor conduct, nor self-restraint, are these men different from others, or better than the men who pay for their support. In a republic, the law is the true sovereign and the executive and the courts are its ministers. At no time and under no circumstances should these be made subordinate to any class, nor should their authority ever be restricted by any special privilege. The whole people, civilian and soldier, from the President down to the humblest citizen, should be held answerable before the law at all times and on terms of absolute equality.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, June 13th, 1892.

My dear Mr. Lamoreux:—I am glad to inform you that Mrs. J. H. Bryan and family sailed yesterday in the steamer *Figliana* for the United States.

The kind and generous contributions received from our friends here, together with a liberal statement made by the agents of the U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship line have enabled us to make every provision for their comfort.

Mrs. Bryan was profoundly grateful for all this, and wished me to express her heartfelt thanks, which I beg to do through your columns.

I think apart from the service done them in this practical manner, the kindness and sympathy manifested for her and her family in their deep sorrow has, as far as it was possible, helped them greatly to bear the burden of grief.

Let me add, as the representative of the United States government, my appreciation of all this, and especially of the unostentatious and quiet but untiring attention of the Rev. Mr. Tilly.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

We are informed that the subscriptions here amounted to a total of 2,892\$, of which 2,812\$ were required for the passages of Mrs. Bryan and her six daughters. Those who read the matter in hand speak in terms of the highest praise of the sympathy and liberality everywhere expressed for this unfortunate family. We learn also that the people of their recent home in São Paulo, the town of Rio Claro, and those of the city of São Paulo, also contributed generously to defray their obligations there on account of sickness and death, and to help them on their way to their friends and relatives in the United States. It has been an unusual case of misfortune, and we are glad to say that it has been met bravely, quietly and most generously.—*Edu. News.*

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Cricket.
vs. "SANTOS."
"Santos".

J. W. S. Murray, howled Elworthy	2
H. Barton, howled Tweedie	15
C. W. Young, not out	79
W. Rule, retired hurt	—
A. Wucherer, howled Tweedie	—
Crowther-Smith, " Crewe	14
Captain Harrison, " Tweedie	7
J. Crossland, " " "	5
A. Sell, et. Broad, li.	1
F. J. Coalhouse, howled Elworthy	7
A. Briggs, " " "	2
Edwards, " " Tweedie	1
Extras	1
Total	133

"Rua 15 de Novembro and Santo Antonio"

A. L. Tweedie, et. C. Smith, howled Wucherer	18
C. Smith, howled Rule	4
T. W. Elworthy, howled Rule	14
H. Barton, " Harrison	25
F. Thornton, " Wucherer	1
R. Morris, " Rule	5
P. Crewe, " " "	3
E. O. Broad, " Harrison	7
E. Simon, not out	1
Captain Scott, howled Harrison	—
W. Barton, et. and howled Harrison	—
A. Heilen, howled Rule	—
Extras	5
Total	82

HOSPITAL FUND.

The cash subscriptions for the Hospital Fund received since our last acknowledgment have been as follows:

English clerks in the employ of	
John Moore & Co.	850.000
Jno. H. Ridgeway	200.800
W. H. Briggs, & Co.	107.870
A friend, through Mr. Bander	100.000
E. G. Saunders	50.000
H. Alhol Murray	50.000
Amount previously acknowledged	127,375.110
Total received	128,732.970

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JUNE 4.—*Senate.*—The bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting Adolpho F. Hasselmann, assistant inspector of customs, the honors of captain in the navy passed in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Carlos Bordin and the Chamber government who banks had received the 2,000,000 which, according to the report of the minister of finance, had been taken from the bank deposits in the treasury and lent to them in order that they might increase their issue of paper money. He said that the credit of the country would never improve until these crimes were perpetrated.

JUNE 6.—*Senate.*—The committee on the constitution and legislation reported in favor of the amnesty bill.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition was received from De Morgan Snell & Co., asking for certain favors for establishing coffee elevators at Santos. A bill, signed by Deputy André Cavalotti and others, was introduced for obtaining a special court house for the army. Deputy Amador Falcão introduced a bill on martial law. The bill provides for the establishment of military courts for trying persons accused of conspiracy and sedition. Deputy Leite e Oticia declared that he had discovered that the banks to which the treasury lent 2,000,000 and which have issued 54,000,000 of banknotes, had been used to pay the salaries of the President. He said that it is necessary to labor for public morality, and remarked that it was with the utmost regret that he had recently seen in the report of a company that 1,500,000 had been expended to obtain a land grant from the minister of agriculture. The report of the committee on religious affairs granting a leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino excited considerable comment, and Deputy João Lopes moved an amendment granting the leave. He said that to refuse leave of absence to a member of congress was something entirely without precedent. Deputy Marciano de Magalhães declared that he knew no such deputy. He said that he had seen the bill, but he had annulled his credentials by approving of the decree for the dissolution of congress.

JUNE 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate voted the amnesty bill in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Vinícius spoke against the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district.

JUNE 8.—*Senate.*—The committee on finance reported on the proposal of Dr. Oscar Nerval de Gouveia and Carlos de Castro to establish a bank for issuing notes on a territorial basis. The committee thinks that the Senate should decide whether the proposal should be referred to a special committee. The amnesty bill was voted in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—There was a warm personal quarrel between Deputies Francisco Glicyres and João Vinícius. The subject of the quarrel was the payment of 1,500,000 for obtaining a grant from the department of agriculture under the former's administration. Deputy Leite e Oticia moved that the committee on finance be instructed to propose measures for causing to be restored to the treasury the 2,000,000 taken from the bank deposits and for withdrawing from circulation the notes to the amount of 54,220,000, issued thereon. The committee on the constitution reported against the series of resolutions introduced by Deputy Augusto de Freitas for bringing the political prisoners to trial before the upper court, and for asking the President of the republic to grant an amnesty to the exceptional measures adopted in virtue of the decree of April 12th. The committee on finance reported against the proposal of Alfredo Solano da Fonseca and João Benno to establish coffee houses in this city and Santos.

JUNE 9.—*Senate.*—The committee on commerce and finance reported a bill for extending for five years the contract with the Associação Serpentina for two-halt service at Cottinguiba, S. Christovão and Istañica. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber granted leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino. Since the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district were voted and others rejected. Among the latter was that giving foreigners the right to vote at municipal elections. The committee on legislation reported on the case of Deputy José Vicente, who, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, did not lose his seat in Congress by accepting a place in the provincial junta of Pernambuco. The minority of the committee reported in favor of vacating the seat.

JUNE 10.—*Senate.*—Senator Elysen Martins spoke in favor of the proposal to establish a bank to issue notes on a territorial basis. He thinks that the committee on finance should have expressed a decided opinion on the subject. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended the report of the committee. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Elysen Martins introduced a bill, signed by himself and 21 other deputies, annulling all retirements of officers of the army that have been unlawfully made since Feb. 24th, 1891. Deputy Justiniano de Serpa moved that a joint committee of senators and deputies be appointed to frame a law regulating the execution of the 82, 412 of the constitution. The vote on the Senate amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district was conducted and the bill returned to the Senate. Deputy Gonçalves Claves spoke on the set of resolutions offered by Deputy Augusto de Freitas in regard to the political prisoners. He said that, if the Brazilian constitution is correctly interpreted by the government and its friends, then this constitution is less liberal than even that of Prussia. To the present political situation, he said, may be applied the words of Tacitus: *Soldatibus foveantur pacem appellanti.*

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in May were \$666,240.86 from imports and \$32,643.44 from exports.

—The April customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$724,517 and these for all other ports of Uruguay to \$85,431.

—The governor of the Argentine province of Santa Fé says that the province has a floating debt of \$7,553,000 currency and \$1,953,000 gold.

—Late telegrams from Montevideo state that a severe financial crisis has arisen through the failure to fund the new Banco del Uruguay.

—An Asunción telegram of the 8th inst. announces the abandonment of Fort Coimbra and the practical collapse of the Mato Grosso revolution.

—A recent official statistical publication in Montevideo states that in 1890 there were 115 newspapers and periodicals published in Uruguay, of which 75 were in the capital.

—The Paraguayan government is also offering free passages to immigrants for that country. This species of inducement is in use as common and persistent as that of paying debts with fictitious money.

—At the meeting of the electoral college at Buenos Aires on the 12th, D. Luiz Saenz Peña was elected President and D. Francisco Uriburu Vice-President of Argentina for the next presidential term, beginning in October next.

—In 1890 the Uruguayan army consisted of 25 chiefs, 208 officers and 3,221 men, or an officer for each 15 men. The army comprised 3 gendarmes and 5 small steam tugs, for which there were 11 chiefs, 15 officers, 48 marines and 179 men.

—The failure of the project to create a new state bank in Montevideo, under the title of Banco del Uruguay, is announced. The Uruguayan capitalists declining to subscribe for its stock. Recent experience with such institutions has not contributed very largely to strengthen popular confidence in them.

—The Argentine health authorities were very much annoyed with the Uruguayans for abolishing quarantine in Brazilian arrivals without substituting disinfections. They are not at all disposed in Buenos Aires to remove restrictions against Rio de Janeiro as long as exiles can be received for their continuance, but in this case they had to do it.

—We see by the *Argentine News* that the reduction in the charges at the Anglo-German hospital— from \$5 to \$3 a day in the general wards—has had a good effect. When the change was made there were only three patients in the wards, but in a few weeks under the lower rate the number increased to twenty. It was found that a hospital without patients was becoming a very burdensome enterprise.

—Revolutionary rumors were current in Buenos Aires on the 5th inst., but nothing occurred. The troops and police were held in readiness to suppress any rising. It is just possible—and we make the suggestion with all due respect for the Argentine government—that these reports originated in official headquarters, and were circulated for the purpose of furnishing an excuse for keeping the city under martial law.

—The governor of S. Laiz, Argentina, appears to have found a short way out of the "no quorum" complication. The legislature is called to meet on May 20th, and the governor had his message ready for the occasion. After a long delay, a messenger informed him that no quorum had appeared, whereupon the angry official sent a note back by the same man declaring the session opened, and then he had his message printed and distributed.

—The term for the conversion of bonds of the internal debt in circulation into those of the new internal debt expired on May 31st, with the result that bonds to the nominal value of \$6,711,894.99 were offered for conversion and new bonds to the nominal value of \$7,316,850.97 were issued in their place, interest amounting to \$23,085.99 being paid on the same. The amount of bonds not offered is only \$429,153.30.—*Montevideo Times*, June 5th.

—The passengers by the Brazilian steamer *Deserto* have followed the fashion by issuing a strong protest against their treatment in the quarantine lazaret on Flores Island. This lazaret is nothing short of a national scandal. Unfortunately none of our writers and legislators are travellers, but we think that if a few of them could be sent there for a week, they would soon see that the miserable hole was refurnished and made fit for civilized beings.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The sad news was circulated yesterday of the death of Captain Magrave, R. N., recently commander of H.M.S. *Chaparral*, flag-ship on the South Atlantic station. We are sure the news will be received with general regret in Montevideo, where Captain Magrave was well known and esteemed, and a here his genial hospitality both on board and on shore was frequently manifested. We are unable to give any particulars of the regretted event.—*Montevideo Times*, May 24.

—We understand that Mr. Lehet, watchmaker and mechanical engineer, has just presented to the Chambers a port scheme which has met with considerable approval in some quarters. The distinguishing features are the reclaiming of a very large portion of the bay, and the building of large breakwaters at a further distance out than has yet been contemplated. The expense is calculated at 20 million dollars, which would be compensated by the value of the reclaimed land.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The *Union* of yesterday, taking note of the article on the military question we recently quoted from *The Rio News*, asserts that in this country the military do not exercise peculiar influences. We ask our contemporary to look back on the shameful history of the Uruguayan army for the last 30 years or more and answer if it has been anything except a haphazard and discredited force, and if it has been anything except a single instance its influence has been otherwise than pernicious and unhealthy?—*Montevideo Times*, June 1st.

—The refractory military officers who were released from the Cerro fortress on Sunday, had evidently learned a salutary lesson from their second arrest, and consequently did not neglect to pay their duty call on the President and the minister of war in Monday afternoon. As may be imagined, the interview was neither long nor cordial, but the officers in question, having at length complied with their duty, may now sleep in peace. The majority of persons are highly pleased at the merited snubbing they have received and at this fresh victory of government over the evil spirit of militarism. —*Montevideo Times*, June 1st.

—*La Prensa* has secured a monopoly of the news transmitted by Galveston and the press association on that line is thereby broken up. *La Nación* has also established a special European service, but its telegraphic news yesterday was small compared with its rival which gave two columns of European, North American and Chilean telegrams besides telegraphic communication from Montevideo and the provinces. *La Nación* will no doubt extend its European service, and the *Standard* promises in a few days to secure a special supply of telegrams. Some other daily papers will probably be unable to compete, as such special orders are exceedingly expensive. We believe each of the papers supplied by the Havas agency pays \$100 per month and subscribers to the *Galveston* paid \$240 or more. What *La Prensa* pays for its monopoly we know not, but it must be an enormous sum. There is a worthy fight going on between the two leading dailies in which the public are not at all concerned. It is a satisfaction to know that out of this clashing of private interests good must eventually come, for the reading public will be the gainers by the new development of journalistic enterprise. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, June 3.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

An imposing funeral service was held in the cathedral yesterday morning in memory of the victims of the terrible shipwreck of the Brazilian ironclad *Salvador*, off the coast of Rocha, on the 20th instant. The chief mourners were the Brazilian minister, vice-admiral of the squadron, consal and other officers, and amongst those present were the President of the republic, ministers of state (except Sr. Cayula, confined to his house) nearly all the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives, members of the legislative and judicial powers, chiefs of the national departments, officers from the foreign men-of-war in port, the resident Brazilians and a great number of native families. The cathedral was sumptuously decorated with mourning symbols and drapery, and handsome catafalque ornamented with arms, flags and naval symbols from the Brazilian gunboat *Bahia* being arranged in the nave. The service, which lasted about an hour, was conducted by the bishop, Msgr. Yerey, assisted by the resident priests. Military honors were rendered by the presidential escort and by the 1st and 2nd regiments of cuirassiers, with their bands, in gala uniform. When the service was concluded, the President was escorted in state to his residence, and the regiments marched in parade order through the principal streets to their barracks. Altogether the ceremony was a very imposing one. —*Montevideo Times*, June 1st.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Chile is purchasing a large quantity of arms from the house of Armstrong & Co., on the principle, we suppose, that the best way to avert war is to be prepared for it. There include heavy and rapid firing guns for the forts of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and the new one constructed at Quintero. A further supply of some forty guns are destined for the Coquimbo, Chiloé, Iquique, Antofagasta and Pisagua forts. The government has also forwarded to Europe \$300,000 to pay for armaments for the *Capitan Prat*. General Cantu's voyage to Europe is in reality to study the tactics, arms and equipments of the great armies. —*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, May 14th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Salt is selling at 18 per litre in Goyaz.
—Congressional elections will be held in Ceará on the 16th prox.
—It is reported that the elections in Rio Grande do Sul have been again postponed.
—In May there were registered in Juiz de Fora 53 births, 31 deaths, and 7 marriages.
—It is formally announced that the epidemic of yellow fever in Valencia has disappeared.
—Telegrams from the River Plate state that the Mato Grosso revolutionists have submitted.
—In the legislature of Minas Geraes there was introduced on the 28th ult. a bill regulating the working of mines.
—The new governor of Bahia, Dr. Joaquim Manoel Rodrigues Lima, was sworn in and took possession of that office on the 28th ult.
—The Maranhão state legislature was opened on the 11th and the new governor was sworn in. The legislature at once passed a vote of confidence.
—The Amazonas state legislature was formally opened on the 30th ult. The first resolution was a vote of "adhesion" to the government of Floriano Peixoto.
—A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul, dated the 7th inst., says that Councillor Maciel has retired from political life. Evidently Silveira Martins was too much for him.
—A five years' privilege for a hat factory has been conceded in Maranhão to Manoel da Silva Miranda. The freedom secured on 15th November apparently had no reference to monopolies.
—At a place called Caracol, in the state of Minas Geraes, two persons attacked Cesar Augusto Gama Jr., a near relative of the acting president of the state, gave him a severe beating and cut off one of his ears.

—The good citizens of Campos are in trouble. They have duly registered as voters as the law requires, but when they went to take out certificates of registration on the 8th, the book had disappeared and no one knew where it was.

—On the 6th the journey of Porto Novo (la Canha?) telegraphed to the *Jornal do Commercio* that they would not meet in the room where the late Emperor's portrait has been placed. These journeymen are republicans, they are!

—Some of the citizens of S. José d'Almeida Parahyba telegraphed to the press of Rio de Janeiro that they will not serve on the jury because the Emperor's portrait has been placed by the municipal chamber on the wall of the room in which the jury meets.

—The Cuzco contingent were at last advised still waiting at Santa Isabel for means to continue their journey up the river. The party continued in good health. As the river is unusually high, it is feared that severe fevers will follow when the water recedes.

—The people of Pará received Gov. Lauro Sodre on the 7th with a brilliant manifestation. The governor was wise enough to be ill through all the troubles and revolutions of the past ten months, and has therefore not only kept his official place but his popularity as well.

—The vice-president of S. Paulo has dismissed Dr. Martin Francisco from the office of secretary of finance. It seems that Martin Francisco made a speech at Santos reflecting on the conduct of the other secretaries of the S. Paulo government. Discretion has never been a distinguishing trait of this gentleman.

—The congressional candidates in Minas Geraes for the elections of the 30th inst. have been selected by the representatives in congress and the state legislature, and consist of Christiano Benedito Ottoni for senator, and Rodolpho Ernesto de Abreu, Benedito de Campos Cordeiro Valfardes and Neezeio José Tavares for deputies.

—Telegrams from Porto Alegre of the 9th inst. announce that Dr. Barros Cassal has resigned the office of 1st lieutenant governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and that Visconde de Pelotas has been appointed in his stead. Gen. Barreto Leite has also resigned the office of governor, and Visconde de Pelotas has taken charge of the state administration.

—The municipal chamber of Uberaba has granted an exclusive privilege for 25 years to Anselmo Fernando de Almeida for preparing and shipping frozen meat. How can a municipal council grant such a privilege? Is it not about time that some check should be placed on states and municipalities in the matter of granting exclusive commercial and industrial privileges? It is an abuse which can easily do immense harm to the country.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A party of engineers of the Paulista railway are engaged in surveying the line between S. Sebastião and S. Paulo.

—On the 10th inst. work was commenced on the railway from Alagoas, in Bahia, to the port of Piranhas, in the state of Alagoas.

—Surveys have been initiated for an extension of the Central Bahia line from Baneira de Mello to the towns of Lençóis and Andaraí.

—On the 7th inst. the Civil and Criminal Court declared null and void the organization of the Estrela and S. Francisco to Chapin railway company, and ordered the repayment of their installments to the subscribers of shares. This company was another of the Sebastião Pinho organizations, and Sebastião is accused of having secured an enormous sum from it.

—Deputy Aristides Lobo writes to a S. Paulo paper that he is informed that government aid is to be given to a railway company (the Leopoldina or Geral, just as you choose to call it, we presume), that a guarantee of interest from the state of Minas Geraes and from the central government. Deputy Aristides says that it would be a scandal to give money to this company, and expresses the belief that President Floriano Peixoto will examine the matter carefully before doing such a thing.

—On the 9th inst. the employees at the inclined plane on the S. Paulo railway struck for higher wages, alleging that they are obliged to work from 6 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. for insufficient remuneration. The strike took place at 2 o'clock p.m., and the express train, when it reached the inclined plane, was unable to proceed and remained there till 9:30 p.m., to the great discomfort of the passengers. The employees resumed work on the 10th at noon, and traffic was re-established on the road.

—According to telegrams from Ouro Preto on Sunday, a passenger train on the Ouro Preto branch of the Central railway was derailed that morning between Triunfo and Rodrigo Silva, resulting in the death of the engine-driver, his assistant and fireman, and in injuries to several first and second-class passengers. The locomotive and tender were completely wrecked and considerable damage was done to the track. The accident was caused by an effort to make up lost time—the train was 15 minutes late—and the locomotive jumped the track on a curve.

—Mr. Robert Benson's committee has already effected a portion of its rather difficult task. Last Monday a telegram was received stating that legal assent had been given to the severance of the Leopoldina line from the Companhia Geral system. Proceedings are now being taken to cut the other lines from out of the wreck, with every assurance of success. In the meantime the committee appeal for the hearty support of the bondholders, and surely they will not do so in vain. The questions involved are still very complicated, and clearly defined one of action must be maintained. If once the apple of discord is thrown among European creditors, a great temptation will be put in the way of the Brazilian authorities—a body not altogether above reproach. The present opportunity, therefore, should not be lost, and the bondholders by supporting Mr. Benson's committee will present a firm and united front to their Brazilian debtors. —*Money*, April 30th.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The police employees have asked for an increase in their salaries.

—The corvette *Ataírate Barroso* left St. Thomas for New York on the 10th inst.

—Willie and Aleck met and kissed; but we doubt whether European peace thereby is secured.

—We are now having another photograph exhibition here—with an admission fee, of course.

—On the 10th inst. a strike was declared among the employees of the Companhia Geral de Transportes.

—The new Papal internuncio, Monsignor Gatti, was formally introduced to Vice-President Floriano Peixoto yesterday.

—It is reported that three of the daily papers in this city are to be merged into one. In a financial sense the project is praiseworthy.

—Bravol José. Our friend José Aveilino has received permission to draw his salary as a Brazilian legislator, and to spend it in Paris.

—The government has authorized the absorption of the Empresa de Navegação a Vapor do Baio S. Francisco by the Companhia de Navegação Pernambuco.

—The chief of police has ordered an investigation into the question whether the Banco Fiscal has been legally authorized to carry on lotteries and sales of any description.

—The *Jornal* says that Fat Adolphus (Adolpho Gorby) is going to inspect Brazilian consulates abroad. We trust the exercise will reduce the alpine tissue of the envoy.

—The legation here is advised that the United States Minister E. H. Conger, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left New York for Brazil on the 5th inst., by the American steamer *Sagrado*.

—It has been denied that Conde de Alto-Mearim and Visconde de Faro Oliveira will return here. We never expected they would. It is getting too dangerous for eminent financiers in Rio de Janeiro.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 8th says that about 30 bodies have been found along the coast near Santa Maria, Uruguay, but it does not appear certain that they are all from the ill-fated *Salvador*.

—The *Paiz* of the 8th inst. says that at the cabinet meeting held on the preceding day, President Floriano Peixoto proposed that the banished political prisoners should be transferred to Olinda, in the state of Pará, but that three of the ministers opposed the suggestion.

—The new direct cable between Santos and Montevideo began work on the 8th. It will add immeasurably to the facilities of the Western and Brazilian Co. in the transmission of telegrams to and from the River Plate, as it does not touch at the southern Brazilian ports, and will use the duplex system.

—The *Jornal* this morning relates how a Portuguese took a widow and daughter to a restaurant last night, got them both drunk, and then tried to abduct the daughter, but was prevented by the mother's alarm. The *Jornal* calls it a "base Reon" which is probably as mild an epithet as could be applied.

—On the 7th *O Tempo* published the following: "If that packet which sailed a short time ago should touch at Bahia, or Pernambuco, it is probable that a certain traveller will return under good escort to Rio de Janeiro." We regret our colleague did not mention the name of the steamer, at least. These mysteries are very disturbing.

—England is in a bad way. On the 9th the *Jornal do Brasil* published a telegram, from its London correspondent, stating that Cardinal Lavigne and Bishop Lavigne were going to prosecute the United Kingdom on account of the "extinction of Catholic missionaries at Uganda, in Africa." What male the English destroy missionaries, anyway?

—It would be interesting to know what the municipal authorities propose to do about that unsightly barrack filling a little public garden on the Rio de Gloria. It is a disgrace to the city that such uses of public property are permitted. The residents of that neighborhood ought to petition the courts to order the removal of the structures.

—On the 11th inst. Diocletian Martyr came near filling the bill. Two Argentines, according to the Martyr, hit him about the head, and stole what portable property the Martyr had about his person, when he was going home. Diocletian thereupon applied to the police, as all good Christians should. These martyrs should expect such little troubles, and keep them for the benefit of their biographers.

—The minister of agriculture has again manifested his peculiar desires to improve the situation at Santos by refusing to permit responsible parties building piers for the discharge and shipment of merchandise. If something is not done at once to improve matters at that port, we can inform Minister Antão that it will be almost impossible to get ships to go there the next hot season. It is now time for the state of S. Paulo to show a little interest in the matter also.

—Yesterday the *Paiz* published a telegram from New York via Paris and Buenos Aires, (of course) which has opened up a regular mare's nest of possibilities. This telegram says that Mr. Blaine declares that he will triumph at Chicago. It was quite as confusing as that other dispatch which made Cleveland a candidate at Minneapolis. Another *Paiz* telegram credits the London *Times* with the assertion that Blaine's triumph will break up friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. The *Times*, we may say, is quite as unreliable on questions where its prejudices are concerned, as the *Paiz* is on telegraphic news of the outside world.

—*O Tempo* makes fun of a Portuguese who calls himself Augustus Cesar Uniceiro; but how about our friend, on the Central railway, who rejoices in the name of "Bow and Arrows."

—Petropolis is to be threatened with a journal to be called the *Paralithia*. We do not know what the name means, but the people in Petropolis can easily find out—and might let us know.

—The Chilean general, Del Canto, was on board the steamer *Zigüia* which touched at this port on the 9th inst. He came ashore and visited many of the most interesting localities of the city.

—The artist Victor Meirelles left for New York on the 12th on the U. S. & B. M. steamer *Vigilância* for the purpose of arranging for the exhibition of his panorama of Rio de Janeiro at Chicago.

—If six theses, and something over four columns of the *Diário da Bahia*, are not sufficient to show Congress the iniquity of the tax on tobacco, we would like someone to tell us what will fill the bill.

—On the 10th, with excellent malice, *O Tempo* draws a parallel between the grand financiers of the Ray Bailusa regime and the gypsies recently arrested here—and to the disadvantage of the former.

—If it is not a state secret, we should like to know if the Banco Ricalanca has secured a laundry with the lot of old concerns recently annexed? It would certainly be a very valuable addition to the assortment.

—A money-changer, whose place of business is at No. 6 Largo do Paço, complained to the chief of police that on the 10th inst. an unknown person had obtained from his clerk the sum of 1,200\$ by means of a forged check.

—A legal investigation into the Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora is about to be opened by the solicitor of the government. It is to be feared that the career of St. Sebastian of Mine River is about to be brought to an inglorious end.

—Even the Rua do Ovario is covered with a scale of black mud that promises us every sort of revenue for the doctors next year. We are not naturally blood-thirsty, but we would dearly love to see a good string of *intendente* on the pole.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* published on Sunday a Montevideo telegram of the 11th saying that the Mato Grosso revolutionists were still in possession of Fort Coimbra and the Ladario arsenal and were preparing to resist the passage of the federal forces.

—On the 10th the *Jornal do Commercio* says a trial is to be made here with a liquid invented by an Englishman—with a German name—that affords protection against fire. We hope the trial will prove successful, for a good many of us will require protection against fire sooner or later.

—Owing to a slight illness Marshal José Simeão, of the Chicago commission, did not leave on the *Vigilância* for the United States. The secretary of the commission, Dr. Adolpho Aschoff went on to New York as arranged, and will there await Gen. Simeão and other members of the commission.

—The police commission of the Chamber has reported against a contract with any daily newspaper for the publication of the debates, because the *Diário Oficial* was expressly founded for that purpose. The commission is quite right. Let the money be expended for something more necessary.

—If the government has undertaken to provide for the families of the victims of the *Salvador* disaster, why is it necessary to do so much begging? Of course everyone wishes to do those who need it, but at a time when there are so many objects of charity it is needful to avoid all unnecessary objects.

—The firms of Guild, Miller & Co., of this city, and Miller, Guild & Co., of Santos, which the Conde de Leopoldina is a special partner (*comandante*) have gone into liquidation for the purpose of settling the estate of the said Leopoldina. The two active partners of the firms will continue the business, however, under the old names.

—On the 10th inst. there was a strike among the mates of the Lloyd Brasileiro, because one of their number, who had been acting as first officer, was superseded. The strikers attempted to prevent the departure of the steamer *Peto Alegre*; but the captain of the port interposed, several of the mates were arrested, and the strike was dissolved.

—The many friends of the Rev. H. C. Tucker here in Brazil will deeply regret to hear of the death of his father, Mr. A. W. Tucker, which occurred in Nashville, Tenn., on April 19th, after a long and painful illness. We understand that Rev. Mr. Tucker and wife, and the bishop of the Brazil Methodist conference, will leave New York for Brazil early next month.

—Telegrams from New York on the 11th announce that the republican convention at Minneapolis had nominated President Benjamin Harrison for re-election to the presidency of the United States, and that Mr. Whitley Reid, editor-in-chief of the *New York Tribune* and recently American minister at Paris, had been nominated for the vice-presidency.

—We should like to observe once more that if the employees of the postoffice were to give as much time and attention to the distribution of the mails as they give to peering into envelopes to discover what they contain, the public would be very much better served. It is abhorring disgrace to permit the official thefts of money sent without registration. The amounts are always small, and are generally sent because it is inconvenient or expensive to register.

—There was a fight between disorderly persons and a policeman at a small circus on Rua Voluntários da Pátria on Saturday evening, resulting in wounds da Pátria on Saturday evening, resulting in wounds more or less severe for ten policemen. One military student was reported hurt. It is a singular thing that the young men attending a military school should be permitted to go about armed and to take part in such disorders. It is not the first row they have been engaged in, nor will it be the last if new ideas of discipline are not enforced.

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IMPORTS.

A rather more satisfactory week is reported, as to the movement in the markets. Flour, however, is reported quiet and weak. The stocks in all hands are estimated to be 100,000 bbls. and prices are lower all around. In pine we have to report the receipt of two cargoes of Pitch, which were sold on private terms; the markets are steady. Apples and Lard are both unchanged, with only moderate supplies of each. Another considerable cargo of Rice has arrived, but as nearly all the importations are for account of dealers, prices show no changes. Coffee is higher. A few hundred bags of River Plate corn have come in, but not enough to make a quotation; native corn also remains about unchanged. A fair quantity of Coal has arrived during the week, and a considerable cargo of Belgian cement. Exchange has fluctuated very little, and as we have before mentioned prices of most articles have been adapted to the low rates ruling.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Salerno, from Baltimore	8,500 bbls.
Baltimore, do	7,400 "
Pracilla, do	6,350 "
	22,250 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals are about 13,000 bbls. and brokers estimate the stock in first hands at
 21,000 bbls. American
 3,000 " River Plate
 24,000 bbls.

but the stocks in the warehouses are very large. Prices have been reduced about 100 rs. per lb. all around, and the market is reported quiet, and weak, at the following quotations:

Thistle	nominal
Richmond 1st	25 3/4—26 000
do	do
Baltimore 1st	25 3/4—26 000
do	do
Western Interior	25 3/4—26 000
River Plate	26 000—26 000
City Mills	26 000—26 000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 72,173 feet per *Taiwa* and 59,474 feet per *India*, both from *Pescosola*, and both sold on terms that do not transpire.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is reported firm at 215 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 5,000 cases per *Saints*. Quotations are unchanged, and the market is firm, at 95500—95800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 2,225 bags from *Baltimore*, per *Salerno*, *Baltimore* and *Pracilla*. The market is unchanged at 540—550 rs. per lb. for *George's* lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 530—540 rs.

Rice.—The *Sierra Blanca* brought 35,000 bags from *Rangoon*, and 650 bags have arrived via *Europe*. The market is flat, but quotations show no changes at 16500—16800 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 2,450 tubs per *Darna* from *Jessy* and 150 cases per *Saints* from *Hamburg*. Stocks may be estimated at about 2,000 packages, and quotations at retail are 4800—48500 for Canadian tubs, 34000—35800 for barrels and 48100—50800 for *Norwegian* cases.

Brain.—No foreign arrivals and city mills brain is quoted at 48700—50800 per bag.

Indian Corn.—We have received 210 bags from the *River Plate* during the week. For this quality brokers quote at 7800—8000 per bag; dealers quote native corn at 6800—7000, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been 6,022 bales per *Pescosola* and *William Mudgett*, from the *River Plate*. No changes are reported in quotations at 115—120 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpetine.—The *Silvius* brought 50 cases. Brokers continue to quote at 750—800 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 400 bbls. per *Pracilla*, from *Baltimore*. We may still quote at 12000—13000 per bbl. no coming to market.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:
 2,000 tons per *Dynamon*, from *Cardiff*
 2,753 " *Thomas Hayward*, do
 1,530 " *Frederick Stang*, do
 3,300 " *Cardiff*, do
 2,435 " *Saltholme*, do
 4,605 " *Monckberry*, do
 1,375 " *Lumberman & Lattin*, from *Grangemouth*
 53 " *Ragna*, from *Liverpool*.

All to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,656 bbls. *Belgian* per *Centros* of *Roths*, 550 bbls. *French* per *Josephine Heurth*, 20 bbls. from *Cardiff* and 20 bbls. from *London*. No changes are made in quotations viz: *British* 15800—16800, *German* 15800—16800 and *French* 16800—17800, per bbl.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradburn & Co's Market Report, dated June 1st:

COPPER.—Our market opened weak with limited transactions, but became firmer on the 5th ult., since when our active business has been done at advancing prices. Demand at the close is weaker owing to lower advices, but holders refuse to give way, and the scarcity of well assorted lots interferes with business.

Crop advices are conflicting, and it is difficult to obtain reliable information. Some look upon 3,000,000 bags as a maximum figure, whereas others maintain an estimate of 3,500,000 bags.

Receipts averaged 7,674 bags per day, against 2,779 bags in 1891, and 1,773 bags in 1890. From July 1st to date they reach 3,214,435 bags, against 2,911,550 bags in 1891 and 1,836,686 bags in 1890.

Stock consists of 953,733 bags, of which 138,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote for our standards 6. n. with freight by steamer to London and New York, commission, and exchange 11 5/16: Good average—66 9/16 per cwt. and 14 1/2 per lb.

The shipments in May were divided as follows, viz:

United States	89,514
Baltimore	12,500
New Orleans	900
	102,914

Europe:	5,000
Channel F.	5,000
Havre	56,950
Antwerp	47,785
Hamburg	77,757
Amsterdam	3,500
Rotterdam	1,816
Bremen	1,457
London	3,500
Genoa	16,774
	214,538
Rio and Coast	169
	317,617

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for eleven months of crop-year:

DESTINATION	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90
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UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
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New York	845,562	769,459	904,174
Baltimore	12,500	8,257	0
Richmond	12,500	8,257	0
New Orleans	900	8,257	0
Galveston	—	—	712
Total	858,962	786,783	905,443

EUROPE.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
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Channel F.	57,600	—	5,000
Havre	64,851	493,409	394,400
Antwerp	314,954	308,469	974,750
North of Europe & Baltic	1,050,465	960,150	594,547
England	49,940	53,477	58,537
Portugal	—	—	9,797
London F.	—	—	—
Gibraltar F.	—	—	—
Mediteranean	371,631	360,198	133,774
Total	2,414,072	2,198,700	1,597,064

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June 11th, 1892.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non. name	Last date	Closing quotations
1,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	164,229,875	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brasil.....	4 000- Jan. 02	84 1/2	418 5/8	
1,000,000,000	475,000,000	175,000,000	Alagoas do Brasil.....	5 250- July 02	80 1/2	60 000	
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	451,753,000	Auxiliar.....	10 000- Jan. 02	200	250 000	
10,000,000,000	17,000,000,000	343,374,000	Banco.....	20 000- Feb. 02	100	75 000	
10,000,000,000	17,000,000,000		Comercial.....				

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last date	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	4,000,000	164,493	Agriculto do Brazil.....	4 30-00-Jan. 92	800	487 500	
1,000,000	475,000	1,000,000	Alfagado do Brazil.....	3 20-00-Jan. 92	100	250 000	
5,000,000	1,475,000	451,753	Alvarado.....	10 00-00-Feb. 91	200	75 000	
M 1,000,000	174,500,000	343,574	Banlianah.....	10 1/2-May 91	2500	310 000	..... 300-300
100,000,000	17,500,000	14,134,575	do 2 series.....	20 05-Jan. 92	100	143 500	144 500-143
1,000,000	33,000,000	11,000,000	Brazil e Londres.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	40	..	..... 8 000
1,000,000	11,000,000	1,825,270	Brazilero.....	8 00-00-Jan. 92	100	64 000	
10,000,000	1,923,260	35,745	Central.....	6 9 00-Jan. 91	100	108 000	
1,000,000	500,000	53,500	Casa Laboriosa.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	100	100 000	
1,000,000	53,000	56,519	Cooperativa.....	10 1/2-May 91	50	..	
20,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	200	260 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Comercio e Industria.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	200	261 000	
20,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	Comercio.....	6 00-00-Jan. 92	200	40 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	2 40-00-Jan. 92	40	58 000	
80,000,000	1,000,000	1,485,850	Comercio e Industria.....	6 00-00-Jan. 92	100	40 000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Continental.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	200	..	
1,000,000	800,000	14,454	Consofopolita.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	80	..	
1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	Credito Commercial.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	100	160 000	
1,000,000	15,000,000	141,017	Credito Laranjeira.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	155	600	
1,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil.....	13 1/2-Jan. 91	100	130 000	
1,000,000	537,454	537,454	Credito Moral.....	12 1/2-Jan. 91	100	..	32 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	40	48 000	
15,000,000	1,000,000	32,188	Credito Popular.....	1 1/2-Jan. 91	100	18 000	20 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Real.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	100	105 000	
200,000	2,500,000	635,465	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1 1/2-Jan. 91	200	100 000	
1,000,000	1,591,800	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	12 1/2-Jan. 91	100	23 000	
25,000,000	7,500,000	491,661	do com. dep.....	12 1/2-Jan. 91	200	190 000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	Depositos e Descontos.....	20 00-00-Jan. 91	300	320 000	..... 40 000
1,000,000	5,200,000	107,455	Descontos do Brazil.....	15 1/2-Jan. 91	100	84 000	
1,000,000	91,000	1,794	Estadual do Brazil.....	6 00-00-Jan. 92	100	30 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Fluancia Litoranea.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	100	30 000	
8,000,000	8,000,000	145,000	Industria e Mercantil.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	200	100 000	
31,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	Industria e Mercantil.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	200	11 500	12 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	Intercontinental.....	12 00-00-Jan. 92	200	200 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	Lavagem e Comercio.....	6 00-00-Jan. 91	100	100 000	
Y 1,500,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	Lombos e Brazillias.....	10 1/2-Jan. 91	100	97 500	100 000
40,000,000	12,000,000	60,000	Metropolitano do Brazil.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	20	30 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	50	180 000	..... 150 000
1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	Multicoll.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	50	..	
5,000,000	954,120	139,005	Operative.....	2 00-00-Jan. 92	50	50 000	
50,000,000	1	1	Paris e Rio.....	7 50-00-Jan. 92	100	68 000	40 000
1,000,000	3,000,000	400,000	Popular.....	6 00-00-Jan. 92	30	600	
200,000,000	2,000,000	4,590	Regional do Brazil.....	4 00-00-Jan. 92	40	100 000	
80,000,000	700,000,000	2,385,214	Republicas des U. do Brazil	10 00-00-Jan. 91	70	99 500	100 000
1,000,000	922,000	922,000	Rio de Janeiro.....	10 00-00-Jan. 91	100	121 000	
80,000,000	4,000,000	40,400	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	9 50-00-Jan. 91	60	30 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario.....	12 00-00-Jan. 91	200	300 000	..... 310 000
2,000,000	3,000,000	300,706	Saciedade Bauviana.....	6 00-00-Jan. 92	100	174 000	165 000-170 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	407,666	Sao Americano.....	10 00-00-Jan. 91	300	70 000	..... 30 000
10,000,000	3,275,330	3,275,330	Sao Paulo.....	12 00-00-Oct. 91	200	140 000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	316,959	Uniao Thero Amaze.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	100	100 000	..... 35 000
20,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Vingto do Amaze.....	60	11 000	..	
SAO PAULO							
10,000,000	1,850,000	494,048	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	3 00-00-Jan. 92	50	54 800	
100,000	1,853,200	1,000,000	do 1o series.....	12 1/2-Jan. 91	10	19 000	
100,000	919,920	1,000,000	do com. dep.....	12 1/2-Jan. 91	50	50 000	
3,000,000	1,850,000	1,000,000	Lavancia S. Paulo.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	400	250 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	200	250 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	2 50-00-Jan. 92	50	45 000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	200,000	S. Paulo.....	5 00-00-Jan. 92	100	121 000	
240,000,000	7,553,999	116,807	Uniao S. Paulo.....	11 1/2-Jan. 91	71	80 000	
3,000,000	80,000	80,000	Minas Gerais.....	18 00-00-Jan. 91	150	155 000	
2,000,000	1,000,000	543,592	Fertillido.....	15 00-00-Jan. 91	200	250 000	
1,000,000	200,000	200,000	do 2 series.....	10 00-00-Jan. 92	100	..	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate of %	Debits	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,877,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real de Brazil...	1000\$	53 1/2	53 1/2 00=
7,939,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do do	500	53 1/2	53 1/2 00=
7,939,000	....	5	Credito Real e Interacional	1000	50 1/2	50 1/2 00=
8,000	....	7	Rep. dos Estados Unidos ..	1000	50 1/2	50 1/2 00=
8,000	....	2	do do	100	50 1/2	50 1/2 00=
800,000	May.-Nov.	6	Prodiel	100	64 1/2	64 1/2 00= 70 1/2
10,336,400	Jan.-Jul.	6	União S. Paulo	100	63 1/2	63 1/2 00= 70 1/2

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monthly rate	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000	168,212\$	Alfama	12\$000—July 91	200\$	350\$00	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim	—	200	200	200
3,000,000	3,000,000	58,750	Industria Industrial	12\$000—July 91	200	190	200
3,100,000	300,000	561	Brasilica	8\$000—Aug. 90	200	190	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,153	Cartaoa	12\$000—July 91	200	200	200
2,400,000	600,000	240,000	Companha Industrial	12\$000—July 91	200	190	200
—	—	419,150	do	12\$000—July 91	140	190	200
9,000,000	960,000	—	Caraculo	3\$000—July 91	100	125	000
750,000	150,000	—	D. Inhel	—	200	200	200
600,000	600,000	9,997	Industrial Munici	—	200	200	200
100,000	155,470	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	200	200	200
400,000	400,000	—	Pão Grande	12\$000—July 90	200	200	200
4,000,000	4,000,000	72,000	Petropolis	9\$000—July 89	200	140	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Petrobas Ind. do Brazil	8\$000—July 91	200	200	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	217,310	Rioa	12\$000—July 88	200	200	200
1,000,000	3,200,000	31,718	S. Lazaro	8\$000—Aug. 91	200	235	000
—	—	—	do 9 setes	—	100	80	000
100,000	600,000	16,612	S. Paulo de S. Antonio	— July 91	200	150	000
10,000,000	4,008,440	—	Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	3\$400—Jan. 91	200	150	200

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	--	Agrícola de Parapanema.	38000 - July 91	60\$	60,000	---
4,000,000	2,400,000	--	Agropecuária de Vila Rica.	10 7/8 - Jan. 91	60	"	---
400,000	400,000	--	Agr. Colômbia de Pernambuco.	....	200	198 000	---
1,000,000	700,000	--	Ag. do Vinho Itaipava.	4 000 - July 91	800	115 000	---
708,400	708,400	200,000\$	Carmineas Fluminense....	170 000 - Jan. 91	70	210 000	---
4,000,000	4,000,000	35,000\$	Casa Brasileira.....	1 1/20 - Aug. 91	80	15 000	10\$000 - 15\$300
1,000,000	218,000	1,000	Comunicações e Emar. de Recife.	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	60	50 000	---
10,000,000	6,000,000	--	Empresa de Obras Públicas.	2 5/8 - Sept. 91	200	14 000	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Estados Fluminense....	1 000 - July 91	40	3 000	---
1,000,000	500,000	--	El Colonoador do Brazil.	....	60	"	---
1,000,000	500,000	--	Mellorennos do Brazil.....	4 1/2 - July 91	300	34 000	33 000 - 34 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Nacional do Brazil.	100 - July 91	100	20 000	---
1,000,000	3,000,000	--	do S. Paulo	....	100	"	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Metropolitana.....	....	40	60 000	---
1,000,000	24,880	--	Nacional de Fude e Café.	5 500 - Jan. 91	100	15 000	25 000 - 30 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000 - Jan. 91	100	50 000	---
1,000,000	875,000	--	Nova Era Real.....	3 000 - July 91	70	5 000	---
1,000,000	110,000	--	Obras Hydroelétricas do Brazil.	....	50	5 000	---
1,000,000	200,000	21,805	Smeucação do Rio.....	1 200 - July 91	40	38 000	28 000 -
1,000,000	1,400,000	--	Servicos Maritimos.....	13 1/2 - July 91	100	110 000	35 000 -
1,000,000	8,000,000	34,917	Terras Ilirmit.....	80 - July 91	80	50 000	--- 55 000
1,000,000	200,000	--	União In. do Est. do Brazil.	4 000 - July 91	100	30 000	---

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" 20	Clyde....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 29	Tagus....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, La Palma, Southampton and Rotterdam.

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